

Centaur Liniment

The most wonderful Pain-Curer the world has ever known. Its effects are instantaneous.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ECONOMY PAINT

We have appointed GEO. R. WOOD our agent for the well known "Economy Paint," the best ready mixed paint ever offered on the market. All parties desiring the paint should call on him.

CHAS. MOSER & CO.

mch20,86-6m

Cincinnati, O.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a run or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water proof and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND" send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

Desirable Residence FOR SALE On Easy Payments.

My present home, corner Seventh and Commerce streets. Terms, \$1,500 cash, balance in eighty monthly payments, or the deferred payments will be arranged to suit purchaser. For particulars apply to

W. S. POINDEXTER.

Or JAMES T. WOOD,

Real Estate Agent.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

S. B. STEWART,

29 Franklin Street,

(stand formerly occupied by McCauley & Co.)

Has on hand a complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Sponges, Brushes, Chamois Skins, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, &c.

Special attention will be given to the Compounding of Medicines and a careful and competent Prescriptionist will be in attendance at all hours.

March 18, 1885-1f

WHITFIELD, BATES & CO.,

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

—MANUFACTURE—

Saw Mills, Sugar Mills,

ACCO SCREWS OF ALL KINDS. Repairing Promptly Done.

HOUSE OF CORNELIUS

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Roofing, Guttering,

JOB WORK AT LOW PRICES.

NEXT DOOR TO CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Respectfully,

C. MEHIGAN & CO.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE, December 30th, 1885.

B. D. Smith et al., Complainants, vs. Geo. T. Price, et al., Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendants, Geo. T. Price and wife, Lou Price, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the third Monday in April next, 1887, and answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

A copy attested: POLK G. JOHNSON, Clerk and Master.

By A. R. Gholson, D. C. & M. West & Buxley, Sol's for Compl't.

January 5th, 1887-4f.

In Chancery at Clarksville—State of Tennessee.

CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE, December 30th, 1885.

H. L. Cornell et al., Complainant, vs. R. L. Boulware et al., Defendant.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause, that the defendant, R. L. Boulware is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the third Monday in April next, 1887, and answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

A copy attested: POLK G. JOHNSON, Clerk and Master.

By A. R. Gholson, D. C. & M. Quarles & Daniel, Sol's for Compl't.

January 1st, 1887-4f.

Henry Frech

REMOVED TO

NEW STORE.

FIELD & GARDEN SEED

Choice Fertilizer, Red Sea Wheat

Rye, Barley, Oats, Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Red Top, Blue Grass Seeds

Gold Dust Tobacco Fertilizer, Salt, Axes, Plows, Chains, Lime, Cement.

Glenburnie Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, etc.

LOWEST CASH PRICES. September 22 1885 t

NOTICE.

We have on hand, for Sale, in any quantity

Wheat Bran,

Ear Corn,

Shelled Corn,

Timothy,

Clover,

—AND—

Mixed Hay,

Kentucky Coal,

Pittsburg Coal,

Anthracite Coal.

F. P. Gracey & Bro.

CHAS. YOUNG,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.

Dealer in PUMPS, BATH TUBS,

WATER CLOSETS, HOSE,

HOSE REELS AND

HYDRANTS.

PLAIN, GALVANIZED & LEAD PIPE.

Office with M. L. Joslin,

Franklin Street, - CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

PATENTS

obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send Model or Drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.

When patent is granted a drawing of your invention, with claims, your name and address, will be published in the United States Patent Office Gazette, a paper of immense circulation, AND THE ONLY ONE THAT PUBLISHES THIS FREE.

We refer, here, to the Post Master, the Sup't. of the Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circulars, advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your own State, or country, address C. A. SNOW & CO. Opposite Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AGENTS Wanted Everywhere. Most liberal terms.

S. W. PECK.

Prop'r Hartwell Nurseries of Hartwell Ga.

NO MORE BLACK EYES.

A Pittsburg Doctor Finds a Way to Conceal the Traces of a Blow.

"I have treated," said the doctor, "as many as twenty-five persons recently for this distressing affliction. All of them were anxious, of course, to get rid of the signs of the conflict, and in one or two cases it was of vital importance that the blackness of the bruise should be obliterated at once. That set me to thinking, and as I possessed a liking for painting in oils I called in my knowledge in that line to aid me. Now, I'll show you practically what, as a result, my treatment is."

Then the doctor brought out a little wooden box full of oil-color tubes. Out of scores of tubes he selected four. They contained silver white, burnt umber, Naples yellow, and vermilion. From each tube he squeezed out a little paint upon the back of his left hand.

"I find," he said, "that the back of my hand is the best palette I can have for this work. Every hand has, especially when it is partially sunburnt, a number of distinct tones of color, and I find they assist me in forming my tints for laying on the bruised portion of the face of my patient."

First he took, as he proceeded to demonstrate his process, a little from the dab of burnt umber and spread it over a two-inch section of his hand. This, he said, was the ground he found it best to use. Upon this dark ground he laid a touch of vermilion, then a little white and finally a mere suggestion of yellow. A deliciously soft feminine flesh tint was the result after he had combined the colors with his fore-finger. With a little more of the burnt umber he made the complexion of the flesh assume a ripe brunette tinge, and then with the admixture of some of the white paint reversed it to a light blonde.

"I can, with these four simple colors," he said, "catch the exact shade of any face. I have tried it often enough now to be sure."

There was, however, a certain unnatural gloss over the painted flesh which the reporter noticed. This, the doctor stated, could be removed by lightly sprinkling over the surface powdered magnesia and then removing it gently with a brush.

And this is the process which has saved many a man from the disgrace of a black eye before his friends and relations. It may be added that the doctor who has achieved this triumph of mind over matter has found that ordinary oil paints are preferable for this particular use to the grease paints which are commonly used by actors in their make-up for the stage.

It would appear possible that so desirable a device had at least one drawback, and the doctor was asked if the painting of a blackened eye in the way described was not likely to retard nature's healing process. The doctor replied: "My experience has been that the tinting of the flesh with lead paints really assists nature. I have found that the eyes which I have painted have recovered faster than those I have not. The lead certainly does no harm. Another curious fact is that not every person can paint an eye satisfactorily. I have shown a patient exactly what paints to use and in what proportion they were to be mixed, but he has only succeeded in making himself look like an Indian with his war paint on. I think that the person who does the painting should be, in a modest way, an artist who knows how to produce a flesh tint. The burnt umber, I have discovered, makes the best groundwork upon which to produce the lighter effects afterward."

"There are little depressions often enough in the skin of the face, and these I can imitate by dabbing the coat of paint with a dry brush. If there are prominent veins under the patient's eyes, a little blue laid on delicately in fine lines will bring them out satisfactorily. I have encountered all sorts of complexions, but never one yet that baffled me. My friends may rely upon me to help them conceal their battle marks—and I'll paint them only for love, too—but the world at large must go about with its eyes blackened until doctors in general learn how to paint."

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

To Make a Good Profile.

But few heads make a handsome profile. Why? Because to make a good profile a man must have a prominent or projecting chin. A straight or aquiline nose is essential in taking a good picture. The majority of men take better side face than full. When the full face of a man is taken it doesn't bring out the lineaments so well. Of all people, women are the hardest to photograph. Babies and young children are sometimes difficult to take, but they are nothing compared to some women. They will, in the first place, take half an hour or more to primp and make themselves pretty. Next they will insist on making their own pose, which usually is not adaptable to photographing. Taken in all, women are troublesome, but they are the photographer's best customers. If the public would but know it, they would get better pictures did they leave the matter of posing in the hands of the photographer.—Photographer in Brooklyn Eagle.

Goethe's House in Frankfurt.

Goethe's house in Frankfurt is now visited by all tourists who pass through this city. Among the recent additions to the curiosities stored in it is a Punch and Judy box which used to amuse the poet as a child. Another addition is the manuscript of an essay on art, and a copy of the first edition of "Hermann and Dorothea," presented by Goethe to his family.—Chicago Times.

Iron-Front Buildings.

The iron-front buildings of Charleston, S. C., resisted the earthquake much better than those of stone. It is a rare occurrence to find a fracture in a wall which rests upon iron beams and uprights.

A large tree growing near Santa Maria de Tule, Mexico, is said to measure 100 feet in diameter.

ITEMS FOR COFFEE-DRINKERS.

The Different Varieties of Coffee—How the Beverage Should Be Prepared.

According to a recent statement there are over 600 grades of coffee on the market, which might lead many to believe that there are as many different species of the plant, which is not true, however, for there are but few of these and one only—i. e., the coffea arabica—from which the genuine article is obtained; consequently the grading must be arbitrary or dependent upon individual caprice. The true grading and price of the commodity result from the treatment the coffee berries receive after they have been gleaned, which varies according to the locality of growth. In Brazil and the West Indies as fast as the fruit ripens it is gathered, placed on mats or floors adapted to the purpose, exposed to the sun and frequently stirred to expedite the drying process. When dry enough the berries are passed through heavy rollers, which remove the tough outside membrane and pulp that enclosed the beans. The latter are then carefully winnowed, sorted, put into bags and are ready for market. The varieties of coffee chiefly distinguished in commerce are the Mocha, from Arabia, esteemed the best on account of its being richest in caffeine, the alkaloid to which coffee owes its popularity. The Mocha grains are easily recognized by their comparative smallness, gray, inclining to greenish color. The Java, or East India coffee, has large, yellow beans. Jamaica coffee beans are of a greenish cast, smaller than the Java, but larger than the Mocha. Surinam has the largest sized bean of all, whilst the Bourbon has medium size, pale yellowish, inclined to whitish, beans. Liberia, Laguayra and other kinds have no distinguishing features to entitle them to especial notice here.

The fruit of the coffee-tree is a red berry resembling a cherry, having a pale, insipid, glutinous pulp, inclosing two hard, oval seeds, which we term "grains." Each of these is about the size of an ordinary bean, and covered with a tough, cartilaginous membrane called the "parchment."

Oriental do not prepare coffee for drinking purposes as we do. Arabs make it from the unroasted beans. The sultan of Turkey, formerly, if not now, has a beverage made out of the dried pulp and pericarp for his own use, while some of his subjects prepare a decoction from the dried leaves of the coffee tree. For this purpose the leaves are prepared by a process similar to that for tea leaves, and a great many suppose that the leaves so treated contain a larger proportion of caffeine than the beans.

Roasted to a reddish-brown color coffee loses 15 per cent. by weighing and gains in bulk 30 per cent. If the process of roasting is continued until the coffee assumes a chestnut-brown, 20 per cent. by weight is lost and 50 per cent. in bulk gained. Roasted to a dark-brown it loses 25 per cent. by weight and increases 60 per cent. in bulk. The roasting of coffee in some manner develops a volatile oil in the grain to the extent of about one part in fifty that is not present in the raw state, to which it owes its delightful aroma. If the roasting is protracted beyond a light-brown color this delicious odor is jeopardized, if not entirely destroyed. Coffee keeps best in the green state; the older and drier the grain unroasted the better, it is said, is the coffee when it is roasted.

Fortunately for mankind, coffee is a wholesome and harmless beverage and rarely leaves any unpleasant effects behind, even when indulged in to excess. It is eminently the cup that cheers and does not inebriate.

Therapeutically, coffee is a great conservator of the tissues; it prevents waste of the body, allays thirst, hunger, and, as above intimated, cheers the mind but does not intoxicate the brain, while the aromatic oil it contains has a gentle aperient effect upon the bowels. For this latter purpose it is best taken soon after rising in the morning, about the strength of two tablespoonfuls of finely ground coffee to a pint of boiling water, drank five minutes after mixing.

Regarding the toxic properties (so called) of coffee little need be said. Only lower animals have exhibited any great sensitiveness in this respect, and then not until after very large doses of the alkaloid, caffeine, had been administered to them, which, when given to man in the same quantities, caused but little temporary nervous disturbance. Its effects, like medicine generally, depend very much upon the constitution, temperament, and idiosyncrasy of the individual using it.

To extract all the good qualities of coffee, says Professor Donovan in The Dublin Physiological Journal, 1836, the fresh, finely-ground coffee requires two separate and somewhat opposite methods of treatment. On the one hand the flavor is lost by boiling, while on the other it is necessary to subject it to that degree of heat in order to extract its medical quality. These difficulties are overcome by dividing the water to be used in the making into two equal parts. With one of these the coffee must be mixed cold and placed on the fire until on the eve of boiling, when it is taken off the fire and allowed to settle. The liquid is then poured off and the other portion of water—which ought now to be boiling hot—is added to the grounds and strongly boiled for five minutes, after which the two portions of liquid are mixed together, forming a combination of all good properties of the coffee in the greatest perfection.—Physician in Washington Star.

Kind Little Johnny.

A few days since a gentleman saw a little 6-year-old fellow playing during school hours about a quarter of a mile from home and inquired: "Johnny, why are you not at school?" "Mother is sick and I stayed home to take care of her," was the ready reply.—Lynn Item.

Joys of Photography.

Photographer (about to make his fourteenth attempt)—Could you manage to look a little bit less dreary, sir—just for half a second—not more?—Punch.

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Esling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

\$50 FROM ONE TREE.



Large Pecan Trees yield net annual income of \$20.00 to \$50.00.

The home of this most profitable nut is in the Southern and Western States, but it succeeds admirably in many of the Northern States. THE PECAN THRIVES WHEREVER THE HICKORY GROWS.

Every farmer in the South should have a Pecan grove as a source of profit.

I am now selling fine trees of the best and earliest bearing variety, two and three years old, at the following prices:

From 1 to 12	35 cents each.
" 12 to 25	" 25 "
" 25 to 50	" 20 "
" 50 to 100	" 15 "

Trees securely packed on cars here at above prices.]

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

S. W. PECK, Proprietor Hartwell Nurseries, Hartwell, Ga. Author of "The Nursery and the Orchard," a practical treatise on Fruit Culture, 280 pages. Price, in elegant cloth binding, \$1.25 per copy. Nov. 29, 1884-3m

Clarksville HIGH SCHOOL!

Begins September 15th.

A Preparatory School for the Southwestern Presbyterian University, or the business of life.

S. E. CHANDLER, A. B., Sept. 18, 1886-3m Principal.

MEDICAL CARD.

The public are hereby informed that I shall in future keep my office at my residence, where I am prepared to treat both ladies and gentlemen who may favor me with their patronage.

Special Diseases

of either sex will receive careful treatment. Piles made a specialty.

OFFICE HOURS 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Residence and Office on Greenwood Ave., near Madison Street and Railroad Crossing, Clarksville, Tenn.

J. M. LARKIN, M. D. June 19, 86-6m

—NEW— HORSE-SHCE SHOP!



Get M. Gorham to shoe your horse. Mr. J. G. Gilard and other horse men say he gives them home made shoes and warrants them for 60 days. He trims the feet carefully, cuts out corns, removes gravel and makes the shoe fit the foot—and not the foot fit the shoe. If you will patronize him you will save money. Shop on Commerce street opposite Shelby & Rudolph's Warehouse. Jan 12-4a

ALEX. DAVIDSON,

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

OFFICE—LIBRARY ROOM COURT-HOUSE. Special attention paid to Collections. Jan. 10, 86-ly